Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

, Vol. V.] MONDAY, October 28, 1805. [No. : 433.

Public Sale.

On TUESDAY next,

at 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

RUM

In hhds. and bls. French Brandy in pipes,
Gin in pipes and bls.
Whiskey and Apple Bandy in bls.
Sugar in hhds. tierces and bls.
Chocolate
White and brown Soap and Mould and dipt Candles } in boxes,
Raisins in kegs, boxes and jars,
Figs in kegs and frails,
Queen's Ware in crates,

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

&c.——Also,

A Variety of DRY GOODS,

among which are

Cloths, Coatings, Kerseymeres,
Duffils, Plains, Kerseys, Negro Cottons,
Serges, Elasticks, blue Friezes,
Cassimanees, Russels, Yarn Stockings,
Chintzes and Callicoes,
Irish Linens, Silesia do.
Osnaburgs and Tickenburgs,
Muslin and Muslin Handkerchiefs,
India Muslins and Table Clothes,
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Colour'd Threads, Hats and sundry other articles.

Philip C. Marsteller.

Dec. 2d.

JONAH THOMPSON & SON

Have Imported in the United States, from Liverpool, a part of their

FALL GOODS,

And daily expect the remainder via Baltimore.

October 17 d.

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE,

Twenty cases Claret.

William Hodgson.

October 16. d

JAMES RUSSEL

Has imported per the United States, *captain* Speake, *from Liverpool,*

FALL GOODS.

October 15. d.2t

FOR SALE.

Eight cases low priced FELT HATS,
One box IRISH LINENS, real Colrains,
Ninety barrels BEEF,
Two pipes HOLLAND GIN,
One half pipe } LONDON PAR-
Two qr. do. } TICULAR MADEIRA,
And a few Sacks of
Liverpool STOVED SALT.

William Hodgson.

October 2. d

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership hitherto subsisting under the firm of *Joseph Riddle & Co.* of Alexandria, was dissolved the first instant, by mutual consent: All persons that are indebted to, or that have claims on the same, are requested to come forward and settle, as it is desirable to close the concern as soon as possible. Those whose accounts are of long standing are particularly requested to attend to this notice, and make Payments to either of the subscribers.

JOSEPH RIDDLE,
Of Alexandria.
JAMES DALL,
Of Baltimore.

September 18. tf

JOSEPH RIDDLE

Has Received by the Ceres and other ships lately arrived at Baltimore, a considerable part of his

FALL GOODS;

Which are now opening at his store in Fairfax street, and daily expects an additional supply in the United States from Liverpool.

September 23. d

FOR SALE,

A few likely NEGROES,

For terms, apply to

Benjamin Dulany,

Who will offer at Public Sale, on the *first of November* next, at his plantation near the Falls Church,

All his Stock & Farming Utensils,

of every description,

On a credit of 6 months—the purchasers giving bond with good security for the payment.

September 5. dtf

PRINTING, in its various branches, handsomely executed at this office.

For Liverpool, direct,

The fast-sailing SHIP

William and John,

Thomas Woodhouse, Master;

Intended as a constant trader. For freight of part of the cargo, or passage, (having excellent accommodations) apply to the Master on board, or to

JAMES PATTON.

October 12. 12w

For Cowes and a Market,

The Ship Ann,

Captain Bradford.

A few hogsheads tobacco, and casks or bags of coffee, will be taken on board at a moderate freight, and the usual advances made if addressed to Messrs. *Thomas Middleton and Co.* of London

Robert T. Hooe & Co.

WHO HAVE FOR SALE,

A good assortment of German Linens.

Oct. 8. eotf.

For Amsterdam—Direct.

The SHIP

ALEXANDRIA,

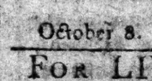
Capt. William Weston,

Will commence loading in two days, *Three Hundred hogsheads Tobacco*, of her cargo being ready, the remainder and small freight will be taken on moderate terms, with liberty of consignment, or if consigned to *W. & J. Willink*, a liberal advance will be made in Bills on London or Amsterdam, or Cash at the Baltimore exchange. Apply to

Washington Bowie,
George Town, or
Lawrason & Fowle,
Alexandria.

October 8. d

FOR LIVERPOOL—(Direct.)



The SHIP

UNITED STATES,

An established

REGULAR TRADER.

A part of her *Cargo* being ready, the remainder will be taken on moderate terms.——For freight or passage, apply to

Ricketts, Newton & Co.

October 15. d

For Sale, on a liberal credit,

The Schooner

FAIR AMERICAN,

Burthen about 70 tons or 500 barrels, between 4 and 5 years old, sails fast, and is in complete order to receive a cargo. For terms apply to

James Bacon,
Corner of King and Washington-Streets.

October 22. d

For Freight, or Charter,

THE NEW SHIP

RHODA & BETSEY

ELIAS TENNY,

MASTER;

Burthen 230 tons, she has performed only one voyage to Europe, is now in perfect staunch order, commodious for passengers and a first rate sailer, ready to be ordered here in a few days, on application to

John G. Ladd.

September 24. d

FALL GOODS.

CUTHBERT POWELL,

Has imported per the United States, from Liverpool,

FALL GOODS.

October 16. edlwazawtf

Just Received and for sale by

JOHN GRAY,

AT HIS

BOOK AND STATIONARY STORE,

King Street;

WRITING, wrapping and tea paper, quills of a superior quality, and a general assortment of school books and stationary.

Just published and for sale as above,

The history of North and South America, from its discovery to the death of general Washington, by *Richard Snowden*, esq. Price one dollar.

October 11. eo7t

FOR SALE,

A likely Negro Boy, about 12 or 13 years old.

Enquire of the Printer.

September 12.

JANNEY & LLOYD,

Have received per ship United States, just arrived

A well assorted importation of

FALL GOODS,

Which are open and ready for SALE.

10th mon. 18th. co3t 12w3w

Manleville and Jamesson,

OFFER FOR SALE,

For Cash Produce, or on the usual Credit;

A general assortment of

LIQUORS & GROCERIES,

Consisting of

Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities.

Philadelphia and Alexandria Loaf and Lump ditto.

Jamaica, St. Vincents, and N. E. Rum, } In hhds. &c.

Old Jamaica Spirits, for family use,
Peach and Apple Brandy,
Cognac and Bourdeaux do.
Holland and Country Geneva,
70 barrels strong and fine flavored Rye Whiskey.

Madeira, Sherry, Old Port, Lisbon, Malaga, and Teneriffe } WINES.

40 cases St. Estaph Medoc Claret,
1 butt old 4th proof Irish Whiskey,
A few hogsheads of choice Molasses,
Tennessee and Georgia Cotton.

Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Souchong, Hyson-skin, and Bohea } TEAS, Very carefully selected from the best cargoes for country trade and family use.

Green Coffee, Pearl Barley, Rice, Starch, Fig-blue, Soap, Mustard, Rappee and Scotch Snuff.

SPICES—Pimento, Pepper, Cloves, Cassia, Nutmegs and Mace,
Ginger, race and ground.
Hobant and Orleans Indigo, Madder, Capers, Allum and Brimstone.
Patent Shot, assorted, from BB to No. 9.
Bar Lead, Hunter's Pipes, Bees Wax, Wrapping Paper, Demijohns, Refined Salt Petre, Chalk,

Mould and Dipt Candles.

British Gunpowder of various sizes,

&c. &c.

October 18.

NOW LANDING

From brig Economy, and for Sale by

LAWRASON & FOWLE

60 quarter casks Malaga Wine, of a superior quality
60 boxes mould and dipt Candles
50 do. first quality Havanna Segars
700 do American Sewing Twine.

Also, from sch'r Dove, from Portland,

8 pipes Vidonia Wine
30,000 feet Merchantable Boards.

IN STORE,

20 chests young Hyson Tea
12 do. hyson Skin
2 do. Souchong
1000 pieces Nankeens, entitled to debenture
50 do. Ravens Duck
50 do. Russia do.
3 bales India Twine
70 barrels New-England Rum
6 pipes Holland Gin
1 do. Port Wine
Cognac and Barcelona Brandy
100 boxes brown Soap
20 do. Chocolate
Prime Beef
China Bowls in boxes
Mens' coarse Shoes, and
A FEW CASKS BELLONA GUNPOWDER.

October 5. d

Valuable Lands for Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust executed by *Henry Lee* to the subscriber, for securing a debt due from the said Henry Lee, to William Ludwell Lee, deceased; the following TRACT OF LAND will be sold at Public Auction, on the premises, on Monday, the 25th day of November, ensuing, for ready money;

2,800 acres, called Hollis's Marsh, lying in the county of Westmoreland, and state of Virginia, adjoining the Stratford estate, and bordering on the Potomak river.

(Signed)

Bushrod Washington.

Mount Vernon, Oct. 17. d17t

BELLONA GUNPOWDER.

50 casks Baltimore Bellona Gunpowder, just received and for sale by

Lawrason & Fowle.

October 26. d

TUNIS CRAVEN,

Has received by the late arrivals an elegant assortment of

GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

London superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Bennett's patent Cords,
Do. Waistcoatings,
Silks, Mulkins, Florentines,
Imperial, clouded and white Marseilles,
Toulnettes, Swandowns,
Flannels, rose Blankets,
Coatings, Plains,
Kerseys, Hairnacks,
Lamb's Wool, Worsted, Cotton and Silk Hosiery,
Irish & Flanders Sheetings,
4/4 7/8 Irish Linens,
Shirting Cotton,
Long Lawns,
Linon Cambricks,
Dimities, Cambrick do.
Corded Cambricks,
Lace do.
Rich Colebade and gured India Muslins
India and British Book do.
Lace Caps & Handkerchiefs,
Extra Silk Gloves,
Pic Nic Mitts,
Silk Cord and Buttons,
Cambrick Buttons,
Artificial Flowers and Wreaths,
Ostrich Feathers,
Italian Montaus,
Fine India Persians,
Baftas, Mamoodies,
Dowlas, Ticklenburg,
Osnaburgs, Brown rolls &c. &c.

☞ *He daily expects an additional assortment of* FALL GOODS.

Oct. 22. dtf.

BUENOS-AYRES HIDES

FOR SALE.

WE have just received 575 large HIDES, which will be sold low for cash or short credit

Also,

A few tierces of RICE and bbls. of PORK.

Hewes & Miller.

October 24.

The Subscriber has for Sale, at his Store,

LIMES, in fine order, by the barrel or retail; SWEET ORANGES; SOFT SHELL'D ALMONDS by the trail or smaller quantity; Rhode-Island APPLES by the barrel, at fifteen shillings; Rhode-Island BEETS by the barrel, at twelve shillings; CHEESE, POTATOES, and KNIT YARN STOCKINGS, MITTENS and GLOVES—together with a general assortment of GROCERIES.

A. WILLIS.

October 24. 6t§

FOR SALE,

IN PRINCE-WILLIAM COUNTY,

Neabsco Furnace, and its Appendages, with 4 or 5000 acres of Land adjoining,

NEAR the town of Dumfries, and within four miles of the Potomac. The soil is generally adapted to the produce of small grain—and, if too considerable for one purchaser, will be laid off in lots suitable for small farms. A description of the land is thought unnecessary, as those wishing to purchase will no doubt, first view it. The payments required will be one-third cash, and the balance in two annual instalments, to be secured by a mortgage on the land, and no deed will be made until the last payment is complied with. Any person wishing to purchase, may know the terms by applying to Mr. *Thomas T. Page*, living near the premises; who is fully authorized by me, to sell the whole or any part.

John Tayloe.

Mount Airy, August 12. d3m

N. B. A valuable *Mine Bank*, Maryland, may be had with the Furnace.

TEN DOLLARS *Reward.*

Left the Little River turnpike road, about the 10th of September last,

A Negro Man named *JACOB*,

belonging to the heirs of Thomas Mason, deceased. He is about 50 years of age, well made, about 5 feet 10 inches high, dark complection, his head tolerably grey. Whoever takes up said Negro and delivers him to me or one of the overseers on the turnpike road, near Alexandria, shall receive the above reward and all reasonable charges, by

Joseph Powell, Agent
for the Little River Turnpike Company.

October 24. dtf

☞ A few Copies of the *American Gardener*, for sale by Robert Gray, in King-street.

From the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

A REAL DEFENCE OF *Mr. JEFFERSON,*

Against the injurious slanders of a late pretended vindication of him, addressed to the Editor of the ENQUIRER:

Mr. Ritchie,

It is insinuated in some of the public newspapers, that Mr. Jefferson held a criminal correspondence with the traitor Arnold in 1781; and that Edward Livingston, appointed attorney to the district of New-York, on Mr. Jefferson's accession to the presidency, was sent to Canada, for the purpose of procuring a copy of that correspondence—that in consequence of his possession and knowledge of that deed of the president during our revolutionary struggles, Mr. Livingston was suffered to go off, and quietly retain in his pocket, a considerable sum, which, in his capacity as attorney aforesaid, he had robbed the United States of. To the latter part of this charge, viz. the villiany of Mr. Livingston on the subject of the robbery of the public treasury, Mr. Duane has made a reply, which is published in your paper, and that most triumphantly too, as part of "the Vindication of Mr. Jefferson." What is most extraordinary in this vindication, and seems to have puzzled the real friends of Mr. Jefferson the most, on this occasion, appears to be, the very singular circumstance of this *great and able* friend and advocate of his having seized on this mere collateral charge against Mr. Livingston, to defend Mr. Jefferson upon, and to have left entirely untouched the main branch of the accusation against himself. My intention at present therefore is, to furnish some materials in favour of Mr. Jefferson, on this main branch of the subject, of which his lame, if not his false-pretended friends, appear to have been entirely deficient; and then to make some observations on the other part of the subject; viz. the conduct of Mr. Livingston, or rather the conduct of our very *honest, economical,* and money-saving administration, on that subject.

This subject of the correspondence of Mr. Jefferson with the traitor Arnold, was mentioned to me about 3 years ago by a respectable Virginian, for whom I had a considerable friendship and regard. The story appeared to me to be, in substance, this; "that Mr. Jefferson in the year 1781, while governor of Virginia, wrote to this miserable traitorous wretch Arnold, to know upon what terms he might receive the pardon and protection of his Britannic majesty? That, as an earnest of his then offer and future loyalty, he sent to him a public record book, of some department or board of state, over which he had complete influence and control. That in this letter, he referred him to a particular page of that book, by which he might learn where all the public records, stores, &c. were to be deposited, and might be fallen in with and taken or destroyed, as might be most adviseable for the British cause. That this letter and book were deposited with a governor, or some other high officer, in some part of the Canadian, or extreme northern British settlements. That this governor or officer had then gone to England, but that he had left well attested copies and authentic proofs of this singular transaction in other respectable hands." A copy said to be of this letter was shewn me, with a whole sheet, taken in its original shape and composition from the book, the hand writing of which was recognized and well known in Richmond to be that of one of the clerks to that department to which the book belonged.

Yet, notwithstanding all those strong circumstances, I gave my decided and candid advice, against any charge being brought forward against Mr. Jefferson on this ground; *first*, because I did verily belive Mr. Jefferson, whatever might be his other political or private faults, to be a sincere and devoted, and even an enthusiastic friend to the American revolution; *secondly*, that with respect to the existence of such a letter, and the British possesion of the book; their well known ingenuity in the case of the curious letters charged upon general Washington, ought to secure any other distinguished American against censure arising out of any slight proof on the first; and their actual possession of many of our public records, by their own acts, is sufficient to acquit them of any suspicion of a voluntary surrender of such important public property as the latter. And *thirdly*, because I was positively and personally acquainted with a circumstance which occurred at that particular period, which, I confess, did with me, go a long way towards acquitting Mr. Jefferson of this heavy charge, and which, in comson candour, I think, I am bound to menion here.

During Arnold's invasion and sta in Virginia, a certain American officer who commanded a considerable force, at anout post of very great importance, permited himself to be prevailed on by respecable citizens, to send a flag at two different times, to endeavor to recover slaves that had been taken away. This officer received from Ar. nold each time, a long and laboured letter on the subject of his defection, which he erroneously blended with the subject of the demand of the Negroes. He stated "the inconsistency and absurdity of our struggling for liberty ourselves, and the hypocricy and baseness of our pretended zeal in that sacred cause, while we were at the same time holding a set of fellow beings in the most abject and oppressed state of slavery that could be imagined even. That considerations of that sort had made him abandon our service." These letters were transmitted to Mr. Jefferson for his perusal, who returned them in a few days, with a lengthy and able vindication of the conduct of America, on the two subjects of the unfortunate of slavery of apart of the people of this country, and the hudable struggle of the other part, for their national independence; making the baseness complained of in Arnold's letters (instead of a charge against us) very properly, in my opinion, one of the heaviest causes of complaint against the government we were then contending with—Concluding with a recommendation, or request to the officer, to hold no further communication with so base and traitorous a wretch, for whom he expresed the most entire abhorrence that could possibly be felt.

For these reasons, I stated to the person communicating to me the charge against Mr. Jefferson, of his holding a criminal & traitorous correspondence with Arnold, my entire disbelief on that subject; with a recommendation, that such a charge should not be hazarded with the public, until better proof could be produced, than the mere copy of a letter and a sheet from a book, without some very strong and corroborating testimony. I had not then heard of the connection of E. Livingston, or his being suffered to retain the money, of which he had robbed the United States, with this high and bold charge against Mr. Jefferson. If any thing could prove satisfactory on this subject, it would surely be the testimony of some of his *friends*, who best know his secrets. But, until some such satisfactory evidence be adduced, I shall withhold my belief on so serious an accusation.

But with respect to the delinquency of Mr. Livingston, unconnected with this affair of Mr. Jefferson's supposed correspondence with Arnold; that is quite a distinct affair, on which I will now make a few observations. Duane states, in defence of the president on this subject, "that Mr. Jefferson, being apprised of Mr. Livingston's extravagance or incorrectness in money transactions, or some other suspicion to that amount, required bond and security of him in the amount of one hundred thousand dollars, on appointing him to the office of attorney to the district of New-York; that this sum for which this *cautious* bond had been taken, was mistaken for the amount of his delinquency." And this defence is exultingly trumpeted forth in your paper, as completely exculpatory of Mr. Jefferson on this subject.

Let this then be taken as the best defence that can be offered for the president; and how does the matter stand, when viewed with the charges that have been exhibited against him, on that particular transaction? Mr. Harrison, who was turned out of that office, to put Mr. Livingston in, and that for a mere "unessential difference in political opinion, had acted under the appointment of Washington, upwards of thirteen years, with acknowledged *integrity* and *uprightness*. Was it right then, was it prudent, was it consistent with Mr. Jefferson's own maxims of public economy, and his constant promises to take such great care of the people's most precious and sacred money, to turn out a man of Mr. Harrison's well known and well-tried integrity, to put in one, of acknowledged, and necessary to be guarded against, suspicious character? If Mr. Jefferson (as is said to be customary had required and taken no bond from E. Livingston, for the faithful and upright discharge of the duties of his office; then some tolerable excuse might be offered for his never having recovered from him, after so long a time, the immense sum plundered from the United States; then might he be excused for not spending a further sum in pursuing *his friend* Livingston in his retreat to the *land of promise*—the new and glorious asylum for all such *honest* and *worthy* democratic characters as Livingston and Burr, afforded by the *noble* and *cheap* acquisition of Louisiana! But still no excuse is to be found for the dismissal of so honest an officer as Mr. Harrison, to appoint such a one as Mr. Livingston, is acknowledged in the very defence of Mr. Jefferson, to be; nay as the very unusual precaution of taking a bond, which is made Mr. Jefferson's chief merit in the case, pronounces that *honest* late attorney for the district of New-York to be. And if such bond with good security was taken, where remains the excuse for the United States being kept out of their money so long?

We hear much of the corruption and depravity of other government, in countenancing and upholding delinquent & fraudulent public officers. Witness the celebrated case of Lord Melville. Are those same things any the better for being practised under the pure, the virtuous, and the economical republican administration of Mr. Jefferson? which from its commencement, has been one uniform and continued system of deception, fraud and ruin, practised upon the blind and deluded, by an artful and designing set of place hunters, and state swindlers! A system which, tho' the ruinous consequences produced on our commerce, and the connected effects of that and the deceptious mode of taxation of our agricultural interests, I mean to shew in the most clear and decided manner hereafter, is the sole and whole cause of all our present distress; and will in a very short time prodoce a more complete revolution in property, in the very *republican* state of Virginia, than ever was before known in any other country! Where already the credit of almost the very best of our citizens, is depreciated nearly one hundred per cent. in all our common and necessary transactions; while at the same time, we have nothing but the popular din of the glorious and prosperous state of the people under our present *virtuous, wise,* and *very economical republican administration!!!*

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE TOMBIGBE SETTLEMENT.

(From the Kentucky Palladium.)

THE Editor has just received a letter from the hon. Harry Toulmin, one of the Judges of the Mississippi Territory, dated at Fort St. Stephens, August 18th, from which the following information is extracted:

"The settlement on the Tombigbee, (or Elome-igubee, i. e. Box Maker's, River, so called by the Indians, after a box maker, who formerly lived on some of its head waters) extends from the Spanish line about 14 miles below Fort Stoddart, to the Indian boundary line about 14 miles above Fort St. Stephens, the two forts being about 44 miles from each other, but it is no where, I think, more than 6 miles from the river till you get above Fort St. Stephens, where there are some plantations eight or ten miles from the river. There is likewise a pretty good settlement on the waters of the Alabama and Tensaw, in the north eastern end of the country. What the number of the inhabitants may be, I do not know. Some state them to be about 300 families; there must be that number at least.

I was at a wedding a few days ago, seven miles above this place, and there were at least 150 grown persons there. In coming from Fort Stoddart to this place (Fort St. Stephens) you generally pass through poor pine woods; but there is a great deal of good land in the river bottoms, and it is very common for the settlers to have their plantations in the bottoms, but to live on the high grounds, sometimes in sight but often entirely out of sight of their crops. But at this place the face of the country changes; it becomes considerably hilly, and instead of pine alone, you find pine intermixed with white and black oak, and hickory, and in some places no pine, but black oak, ash, walnut, cucumber tree, bay tree, &c. Indeed I have seen some tracts equal in quality, I think, to the lands on Beargrass creek, which on account of the mixture of land they more nearly resemble than they do those about Lexington. Such tracts, however, are neither numerous nor extensive, but there is a plenty of good farming land, well watered and not unreasonably broken. The wheat raised here is generally superior to what is raised in Kentucky; and we have two mills capable of making very good fine flour.

"Below this place, the stone is principally free stone; but above this there is very commonly to be met with a soft crumbling lime stone; and wherever there is a small hill of it, you may be sure of finding a rich black soil, so far round the hill as the washings from it can extend to. They plant corn from the beginning of March to the middle of July. We have new corn meal at this time. They reap their wheat in May, so that they have new flour by the time the flour of the preceding year from Kentucky reaches New Orleans. It is a remarkably fine country for pork and beef. No expence attends the raising of either, as food: whilst pork from the woods sells at 5 and 6 dollars per hundred, and beef at 3 dollars. A neighbor of mine received a few weeks since, 1400 dollars for beef, furnished at an Indian treaty here, which never cost him one dollar. Treaties however, do not take place every year. There were 2700 Indians here, at that time. We see enough of them every day, but they behave well.

"The usual market is Mobile and Pensacola; but unless these places increase in the same proportion that the settlements here will do, we must look to some more distant market. Cotton however, may be regarded as the staple article; but the Spanish imposition of 12 per centum, is a great drawback on the profits of the planter here: but we look forward with confidence to the extinction of this claim. The price of corn is from a half a dollar to a dollar per barrel of one and a half bushels; and the price of wheat from one dollar to one an a half per bushel. Cows are nearly the same price as in Kentucky, but it is difficult to buy any, as people do not like to decrease their stocks, though they are frequently immensely large. The price of land may be averaged at two dollars; and there will be some valuable tracts to be sold this winter by the United States. However the quantity of good land for sale is not large, and consequently one wishing to purchase, ought to see the country and make his choice in time. The distance by land from Nashville, is about 500 miles. Very few tracts will sell for more than two dollars, payable in four instalments.

"But when we have the free navigation of the river, I know nothing which should render this land less valuable than good land within 20 miles of Richmond (Virg.) We have petitioned government to purchase a fine tract of land from the Choctaws on the other side of the river.—We hope likewise to obtain about 40 miles square from the Creeks. We want industrious inhabitants. Our improvements are very bare. Few orchards—no brick or stone houses, and but few framed ones—no sheep, and as to poultry, only the common fowl. For a man that has several working hands, I think no place can offer more advantages. Cheap lands, a fine navigation, and some good soil. The river bottoms are sickly for white people; but the upper country is healthy. My own family have had some short sickness, but not more than some years past."

Latest Foreign Intelligence.

Captain Manning, of the John & Joseph, arrived last evening, from Amsterdam, via Portsmouth, Eng. politely favored the editor with London papers to the 6th, and the *Portsmouth and Chichester Advertiser* of the 9th September.

The rumor of invasion had subsided, and the troops encamped at Boulogne had marched towards the interior. Russia and Austria continued making great warlike preparations, but nothing decisive has been received as to the measures they mean to adopt. The combined fleets were at Cadiz the 23d August—Adm. Calder, it was expected, would arrive off that port by the 25th or 26th and join adm. Collingwood, and effect a blockade of the French and Spanish fleets should they not put to sea before that period. The London Jamaica fleet had nearly all arrived in the Downs.

The following are the most interesting articles we could select at the lateness of the hour at which the papers were received—Any other articles they may afford on a further perusal, shall be given on Monday. [*Balt. Amer.*]

LONDON, September 5.

Letters were yesterday received in town from Cork, which state, that upwards of 100 sail of merchantmen, supposed to be part of the Jamaica fleet, were on that day seen off the coast.

The *Amsterdam Courant* of a very recent date which was received yesterday morning, is said to contain intelligence of the actual march of a French army into the empire. It is added, that the army of Hanover has been joined by a considerable body of Prussians.

September 6.

Price of Stock this day at one o'clock:

Consols, for money 58 – for acc. 58 1-4 5-8: Reduced, shut: Omnium 3: Exch. bills, par. 15 dis.

The dispatches by the Cameleon sloop, to which we yesterday alluded, announced that "the combined fleets of the enemy remained in Cadiz on the 23d ult. and the Carthagena squadron in that port on the 15th of the same month."

The Cameleon left Gibraltar on the 23d of August, with dispatches from Admiral Sir Richard Bickerton. A few hours after she sailed she fell in with Ad. Collingwoods squadron, who had been joined by Admiral Knight with four sail of the line, making eight in the whole with his former force—the quadron was then steering for Cadiz. On the next day she fell in with Sir Robert Calder's squadron about twenty five miles North West of Cape St. Vincent, steering direct for Cadiz. Admiral Calder would arrive on the 25th or 26th with eighteen sail of the line. The enemy however had still a day or two, if they meant to try an escape, which appears still probable they would do. They might intend to take the Carthagena squadron with them to Toulon, the whole force of which re-inforcement

nc. We see enough of them every day, y behave well.

e usual market is Mobile and Penfacola; les these places increase in the same ion that the settlements here will do, we ok to some more distant market. Cotton r, may be regarded as the staple article, Spanish imposition of 12 per centum, is a rawback on the profits of the planter here: look forward with confidence to the ex. of this claim. The price of corn is from dollar to a dollar per barrel of one and a hels; and the price of wheat from one to one an a half per bushel. Cows are the same price as in Kentucky, but it is to buy any, as people do not like to de. heir stocks, though they are frequently ely large. The price of land may be a. at two dollars; and there will be some tracts to be sold this winter by the U. ates. However the quantity of good fale is not large, and consequently one to purchase, ought to see the country and is choice in time. The distance by land ashville, is about 500 miles. Very few will sell for more than two dollars, paya. four instalments.

t when we have the free navigation of r, I know nothing which should render d less valuable than good land within 20 f Richmond (Virg.) We have petitioned ment to purchase a line tract of land from Indians on the other side of the river.— e likewise to obtain about 40 miles square e Greeks. We want industrious inhabit. Our improvements are very bare. Few e—no brick or stone houses, and but few ones—no sheep, and as to poultry, only men fowl. For a man that has several g hands, I think no place can offer more ges. Cheap lands, a fine navigation, e good soil. The river bottoms are sick. white people; but the upper country is . My own family have had some short , but not more than some years past."

atest Foreign Intelligence.

n Manning, of the John & Joseph, ed last evening, from Amsterdam, Portsmouth, Eng. politely favored ditor with London papers to the 6th, the *Portsmouth and Chichester Ad. ser* of the 9th September.

mor of invasion had subsided, and troops encamped at Boulogne had ched towards the interior. Russia Austria continued making great ike preparations, but nothing deci. has been received as to the measures mean to adopt. The combined were at Cadiz the 23d August— . Calder, it was expected, would e off that port by the 25th or 26th join adm. Collingwood, and effect ockade of the French and Spanish should they not put to sea before period. The London Jamaica fleet nearly all arrived in the Downs. llowing are the most interesting ar. we could select at the lateness of hour at which the papers were receiv. Any other articles they may afford further perusal, shall be given on day. [*Balt. Amer.*]

LONDON, September 5.

ers were yesterday received in town Cork, which state, that upwards of l of merchantmen, supposed to be f the Jamaica fleet, were on that en off the coast.

Amsterdam Courant of a very re. ate which was received yesterday g, is said to contain intelligence of ual march of a French army into pire. It is added, that the army of er has been joined by a considerable f Prussians.

September 6.

e of Stock this day at one o'clock:

sols, for money 58 – for acc. 58 1-4 Reduced, shut: Omnium 3: Exch. ar. 15 dis.

dispatches by the Cameleon sloop, ch we yesterday alluded, announced the combined fleets of the enemy re. d in Cadiz on the 23d ult. and the gena squadron in that port on the f the same month."

Cameleon left Gibraltar on the 23d gust, with dispatches from Admiral chard Bickerton. A few hours after led she fell in with Ad. Collingwoods on, who had been joined by Admi. ight with four sail of the line, mak. ght in the whole with his former force quadron was then steering for Cadiz. next day she fell in with Sir Robert 's squadron about twenty five miles West of Cape St. Vincent, steering for Cadiz. Admiral Calder would on the 25th or 26th with eighteen the line. The enemy however had day or two, if they meant to try an , which appears still probable they do. They might intend to take the gena squadron with them to Toulon, hole force of which re-inforcement

ould require to enable them to face the 26 sail of the line that would be in pursuit of them. If however they brought out the Spanish ships from Cadiz, they would with the Carthagena fleet, eight sail, be at least forty sail of the line. If they did not sail immediately they would be effectually blockaded on Sir Calder's arrival.

The fleet off Cadiz is at present under the command of Admiral Collingwood, who though a captain of the same year with Sir Robert Calder, is senior to him by a few weeks. His command however is but temporary, as Lord Nelson is to take the command of that station, and in the Mediterranean. If the chances against the enemy coming out are considerable at present, they will be quite desperate, when they are apprised that their custody has been assigned over to that great commander.

From Malta dispatches were yesterday received, dated the 23d July stating that the expedition under Sir James Craig, had safely arrived there on the 17th July. The troops have the full enjoyment of good health and spirits, and the voyage has already inured them to the change of climate. It is to be hoped that they will not long remain inactive; but whether to aid the Russians in Corfu, or to make a landing for the protection of Egypt, we shall not pretend to determine.

Government has received intelligence, on which they can rely, that a great part of the troops which were encamped at Boulogne have been marched away, without question towards the Rhine.

This information was obtained by the capture of one of the enemy's gun boats. It is, however, only what we had prepared our readers to expect. We have, for some time, suspected that the assembling so large an army had, for its object, the overawing of the continental powers more than any serious intention to invade this country. The following letter on the breaking up of the camp at Bologne, is from an officer of one of the vessels in the Downs, dated the 4th inst:

"We this day came in from Boulogne: A change has taken place there. Not a vessel is to be seen outside the Pier nor could we see any soldiers upon the heights around. As we were reconnoitering round the bay they fired shot and shells at us in every direction, before we came within range. This plainly shews they wished to keep us from watching their motions. The fact is, I have no doubt, *that almost the whole of the army is marched away from Boulogne.*"

Gottenburg mails arrived last night. The complexion of the intelligence which they bring, is similar to what we have been receiving for a week or two past from the continent. Every where the Russian and Austrian troops are in motion, and every movement indicates approaching hostilities. They do not, however, confirm the statement brought by the Gottenburgh mail, of an action having taken place between the Russian and Prussian troops.

It will be a little time yet before the intentions of the great powers will be developed completely by their movements.—But the period cannot be distant.

The Turkish Empire seems so much convulsed in every part, that it would be no way surprising, should it not survive the war in which the continent is about to be engaged.

Letters from Corfu state, that the Russian troops there have been increased by a year's recruiting throughout all the Indian Islands, to 36 or 38,000 men, and will be still farther augmented by the inhabitants who join them, many of whom are Volunteers.

FALMOUTH, Sept. 3.

Arrived the American brig Friendship, Simons, from Lisbon, to load fish for the Mediterranean; also the ship Bristol Packet, ——, from Norfolk, for orders; reports that she spoke the Earl Leicester Packet, now a privateer, going into Norfolk as she came out. A fleet of large ships about 24 sail, appeared off this evening, steering to the eastward, supposed to be the homeward bound East India fleet.—— Also arrived, the American ship Gosport, Dureyn, with tobacco, for Amsterdam.

COWES, September 4.

Arrived here this morning, the American ship Cornelia captain John Walliston from Alexandria, laden with tobacco, for Rogers. Sailed the American ship American, Robert Tabor, master, laden with sugar, coffee and logwood, for Tonningen. The Lady Delaware transport, lately arrived here with recruits for the army detained, was taken possession of at sea, by a party of the recruits, but by the very resolute and extraordinary exertions of the crew, were prevented, and the whole of them secured below until her arrival at this port. A general court martial is to be held on the mutineeers this day.

NEW-YORK, October 24.

By the ship Louisiana, Capt Thompson, which arrived at this port last evening in 36 days from Bordeaux, the Editor of the Mercantile Advertiser has received French papers to the 12th September. Translations will be given to-morrow. Capt. T. informs that the Emperor of Russia, King of Sweeden, and Austria, had declared war against France, and that Bonaparte has taken all his troops from the coast (which was intended for the invasion of England) with him into Italy.

PHILADELPHIA, October 23.

A gentleman from Madeira informs us that the British ship of war Raisonable, of 74 guns arrived at that island the latter end of Aug. bearing marks, as they allowed, of the heavy well directed fire of the combined fleets, in her masts, sails and hull, in the action under command of sir Robert Calder. When some of the officers were asked why they did not engage the French a second time, they said it was sir Robert's fault, as he was a little bashful, having been rather roughly handled. After being repaired she sailed about the 10th September, as was said, to cruize for the British East-India fleet, which she was to convoy to England.

By the same conveyance, we learn that on the 7th of September, the ship Octavia, captain L ffingvill, of New-York, who arrived at Madeira from Bordeaux, about twelve o'clock at night, was discovered to be on fire in the lower hold, supposed to be by the inattention of some drunken sailors, one of which was smothered to death, and others considerably burnt, as was both the hands of the captain, in his endeavors to extinguish the fire. As soon as the fire was discovered, the Raisonable sent her boats and engine to her assistance, when finding that to scuttle the Octavia was the only mode to save her, the same was effected, but being loaded with wine, she only sunk to her main deck and thereby extinguished the fire. The next day the Raisonable hauled alongside the Octavia, raised her, stopped the scuttle, and pumped her out, so that it was thought she might soon be refitted to perform her voyage.

BALTIMORE, October 25.

The ship United States, Bounds, hence to Varel, was spoken September 1st, off Dungeness, out 22 days.

Arrived, schr. Harriot, Barnes 13 days from St. Augustine.

Also, schooner Pelican, Belt, from Bilboa.

Also, brig Alert, Russell, 22 days from Havannah.

Also, brig John and Joseph, Manning, from Amsterdam, and 46 days from Portsmouth, Eng. Left no American vessels at Portsmouth. Sept. 20, lat. 45, long. 24, spoke ship Maria, Warrington, from Liverpool for Alexandria, out 16 days. Before capt. M. Sailed it was reported war had been declared by Russia and Austria, against France. The French troops had been withdrawn from the sea coast into the interior.

Also, a new ship, captain Norman, from East River.

Also brig Harmony, Hall, from Boston.

Also, ship Abeona, Hobson, 50 days from Liverpool. The ship Stapleton in the Bay] and brig Newton, for Baltimore, sailed 8 days before. In long. 50, lat. 44, spoke ship Hero, from Nantz for Alexandria. Long. 65, lat. 40, ship Fame, from Bristol for New-York.

Also, ship Cora, Billups, 157 days from Mocha, and 105 from the Isle of France. Left at Mocha, May 13, bark Mary Bray, of Salem; ship Columbus, Callender, Boston At the Isle of France, July 4, ships Liberty, Vickery, of Philadelphia; Alknomack, Henry, Boston; Chesapeake, Chayler, Baltimore; Juliana, Nicholls, Boston; Aurora, Evans, Philadelphia; Pigou, Collet, do; Alexander, Brown, Boston; Samuel Elam, Champlin, New York; John and William, Pollard, Portsmouth, N H.; ——, Sanford, Baltimore; Eliza, Smith, Beverly; bark George Fowler, Ropes, Salem; snow Nancy, Sheerman, Baltimore, just arrived; ships Susan, Palhfer, Boston; Eugenia, Russel, Providence. July 4, off Port N. W. [Isle of France] spoke ship Ann and Hope, Lang, of Providence, R. I. 25 days from Batavia, bound to the Isle of France to stop a leak; informed us that there was no coffee at Batavia. September 30. lat. 20, 50, N. long. 59. 40, W. spoke brig Franklin, Burnham, from Kennebunk, for Tobago out 23 days. October 13, lat. 30, 54, long. 78, 30, spoke ship Rolla, Hutchinson, from Liverpool for Charleston, out 50 days.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 28.

☞ *VERY IMPORTANT.*

NEW-YORK, *October* 23.

"We hasten to communicate to you the following important intelligence, received this morning from Messrs. Hammond and Holmes, passengers in the Susan and Sarah, Marner, arrived at Newport from Bordeaux, which place they left the 11th September:—

"One hundred and fifty thousand Russians were positively on their march for Italy. All the troops in the south of France were marched to meet them. A body of French troops had taken Venice and Naples. The "*army of England*" had left Boulogne in three divisions; one of the divisions passed thro' Lisle on the 3d Sept. for the Frontiers. Austria has not yet openly declared what part she will act in the contest; but she has *three hundred thousand* men ready for service, and *sixty million* of florins in her treasury. There was no doubt in France of a combination having been formed between Russia, Austria and Sweden, and the Porte, and that they would all immediately act against France. Prussia has not decided. Bonaparte was at Paris."

The Paris papers state that admiral Villeneuve's fleet, during its cruize, captured 21 sail of British vessels. Those included the small fleet from Antigua, mentioned some time since to have been taken and afterwards burnt. Of the 21, were the Cyane sloop of war, captain Codagn, of 18 guns, five privateers or armed ships and a lugger —They also recaptured a Spanish galloon from Lima, with a rich cargo.

The New Orleans Gazette of the 14th ult says, "We can state from a source that may be relied on, that an army of 5 thousand men are on its march from Mexico, to strengthen the Spanish frontier on Louisiana. We cannot but think it would be advisable for our government to throw a few thousand troops into this country.—even though we should remain at peace, it would be well to shew a state of preparation for war."

VIEW OF SPAIN.

An article in a Cork paper received in London, communicates the following intelligence. It states, "that at this moment the Spanish monarchy shakes to its foundation. The series of circumstances which immediately roused all those symptoms indicative of the approaching decadence of the ancient monarchy, we cannot now develope for several reasons; but we can aver that the utmost consternation prevails in the palace of Madrid, as well as in the Cabinet and Councils of the state. The arrogance and tyranny of the Prince of Peace has roused the indignation of the higher orders, as well as some of the most ancient and public institutions, acknowledged by the laws of Spain. He has had the temerity to interfere with the public justice of the country, by prevailing upon the king to suspend the functions of the supreme council of Castile, that he had confirmed an appeal from a provincial tribunal, adverse in its effects to one of his favorites, who was a party in the cause. The council have addressed the king in terms becoming the ancient Spanish character; they have admonished him of the consequences of such an untoward mediation; they have reminded him in bold and manly language, of the dependency of his predecessors upon the laws of Spain, and upon the determination of the Supreme Council of Castile in former times; and they have sugested the temerity of putting a daring favorite above the laws, and intimated the probable consequences in times so especially marked by such vicisitudes in human authority." "The Court is in dismay," says our correspondent—"but sullen and distrustful—their measures are obstinate in some respects and wavering with others.

The prince of peace breathes vengeance, —and the supreme council of Castile avows resistance, and seems to be the popular party. The provinces are in disorder; and the large cities are turbulent. Bonaparte has offered the king a large army to crush the spirit of rebellion, as it is called, and if the impotency of the court accept the offer—Spain will be engulphed in his obvious project of extending the French empire."

NOTICE.

THE Sale of the ship Hero's Cargo being to take place to-morrow at 11 o'clock prevents the usual sale at the Vendue Store, which is postponed until WEDNESDAY when will be sold, a variety of Wet and Dry Goods, as will be expressed in the bills of the day.

Also, for the benefit of the underwriters,

One bale of Kerseys and two bales of Forest Cloths, marked I. L. and one bale of Coatings marked T. b. damaged on board the ship United States, on her passage from Liverpool.

Philip G. Marsteller, *V. M.*

October 28.

PUBLIC SALE.

On TUESDAY, 5th of November next, will be sold at the Vendue Store, for cash,

A valuable Mulatto Woman,

About 21 years of age.

She will be sold for the term of 13 years from the 23th of June last. She is an excellent house servant and a woman of good character.

P. G. Marsteller,

October 28. eit

JAMES R. RIDDLE,

Has received a large addition to his former supply of

FALL & WINTER GOODS:

AMONG WHICH ARE—

SUPERFINE and London cloths
do. do. cassimeres
Blue, drab, brown and grey second cloths
Bennet's patent cord
do. do. do. vesting
Turkey & Swansdown do.
Fancy cords, velvets & thicksets
Fine 3-4 do.
Bombazets, wildbores, and durants
Silk, cotton, worsted and lambs wool hosiery
Full'd stockings
do. gloves and caps
Yarn & knit stockings
Scarlet cloaks
Wool and cotton card
2 cases 4-4 & 7-8 Irish Linen
Creas and dowlas
Rouans, Lancashire & Russia sheeting
White and brown Plaitillas
Ticklenburgs & Hessians
4-4 and 7-8 chintzes
Low priced calicoes
Furniture do.
White and black cambrick muslins
Counterpanes and table cloths
Linen and cotton check
White, blue, and pink sarcenets
Camels' hair
Cambric and cotton shawls
Madras, silk, and romal handkerchiefs
Ladies silk and York tan gloves
Gentlemens do. & Beaver
Shoe-thread, writing-paper, cotton & silk suspenders, &c. &c.

ALSO,

A quantity of excellent Soal-Leather.

October 28. eo1w. 2aw2w

NOTICE.

The Copartnership of *Hatterslay & Reissinger* is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Hatterslay & Reissinger.

The business will in future be carried on by

SAMUEL HATTERSLAY.

Who manufactures Buckskins in various modes, and has constantly on hand, Buff, white and black Pantaloons and Breeches, Gloves, Mockasins, &c. manufactured in the most fashionable manner.

October 28. eo7t

NOTICE.

I do hereby caution and forewarn all persons against trusting any person on my account without my special order; having had so many of this description I am determined to have no more.

B. DADE.

October 28 3t

Ten Dollars Reward.

Strayed or Stolen, from the commons of this place, on Sunday the 13th inst.

A large bright BAY HORSE,

five years old, a star in his forehead, four white feet, branded ↄ on one of his buttocks, though not recollected which; a mark from the cut of a waggon whip across his buttock; also, some lumps on his back, occasioned by a saddle. The above reward will be given to any person who will deliver the horse to the subscriber, or give such information as he may be received.

Wm. T. Collton.

October 28. d

Public Sale, on a liberal Credit.

Will be offered at Public Sale, on the 29th inst. at twelve o'clock,

99 pipes best Holland Gin,
5 boxes Hollow Glass, and
200 empty Gin Cases.

The subscribers also offer at Private Sale,

A QUANTITY OF

German Linens & Sewing Twine,

The cargo of the ship HERO, captain Thomas Cole, from Rotterdam,

Robert Young,
William Yeaton.

October 26. d

JAMES KENNEDY, SEN.

KING-STREET,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has received, from LEE & Co's Patent and Family Medicine Store, New-York, a freſh aſſortment of the ollowing

Valuable Medicines,

Which are in high eſteem and general uſe throughout the United States, many of them being ſold cheaper than the drugs of which they are compounded could be purchaſed at a retail ſtore.

☞ TAKE NOTICE

That J. Kennedy, ſen. is appointed the only agent for ALEXANDRIA.

Dr. HAMILTON'S ELIXIR,

A ſovereign remedy for Colds, Obſtinate Coughs, Aſthmas, Catarrhs, Sore Throats, and approaching Conſumptions.

To Parents who may have children afflicted with the HOOPING COUGH,

This diſcovery is of the firſt magnitude, as it is an immediate relief, checks the progreſs, and in a ſhort time entirely removes the moſt cruel diſorder to which children are liable—The Elixir is ſo perfectly agreeable and the doſe ſo ſmall, that no difficulty ariſes in taking it.

From LUTHER MARTIN, Eſq. Attorney-General of the ſtate of Maryland.

Gentlemen,

I comply with your requeſt in ſtating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been uſed in my family for two or three years paſt, with uniform ſucceſs, whenever colds, coughs, or ſimilar complaints have rendered medicine neceſſary. I have myſelf found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troubleſome affection of the breaſt, accompanied with foreneſs and with obſtructed and difficult breathing.

On theſe accounts I do not heſitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir, as a valuable medicine, and deſerving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

Mr. Abijah Henry, Bridge-ſtreet, Baltimore, was cured by one bottle of Hamilton's elixir of a very complicated diſorder, occaſioned by a ſevere cold caught ſeveral months ago. He breathed with the greateſt difficulty, and was often thrown into weakening ſweats when he attempted to walk any diſtance, and his voice would frequently fail in ſuch a degree that he could only attempt to whiſper: he has been upwards of ſix weeks without a return of his complaints and deſires to give this public teſtimony in favor of this invaluable medicine.

Dr. Hamilton's GRAND RESTORATIVE,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the ſpeedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which reſult from diſſipated pleaſures—juvenile indiſcretions—reſidence in climates unfavorable to the conſtitution—the immoderate uſe of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other deſtructive intemperance—the unſkilful or exceſſive uſe of mercury—the diſeaſes peculiar to females at a certain period of life—bad lyings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extenſive experience to be abſolutely unparallelled in the cure of

Nervous Diſorders,	Violent cramps in the ſtomach and back,
Conſumptions,	Indigeſtion,
Lowneſs of ſpirits,	Melancholy,
Loſs of appetite,	Gout in the ſtomach,
Impurity of the blood,	Pains in the limbs,
Hyſterical affections,	Relaxations,
Inward weakneſſes,	Involuntary emiſſions,
Seminal weakneſſes,	Obſtinate gleets,
Fluorbus (or whites)	Impotency, &c. &c.
Barrenneſs,	

In caſes of extremity, where the long prevalence and obſtinacy of diſeaſe has brought on a general impoveriſhment of the ſyſtem, exceſſive debility of the whole frame, and a waſting of the fleſh, which no nouriſhment or cordial could repair, a perſeverance in the uſe of this medicine has performed the moſt aſtoniſhing cures.

HAMILTON'S ESSENCE AND EXTRACT OF MUSTARD,

A ſafe and effectual remedy for gout, rheumatiſm, palſey, ſprains, bruiſes, pains in the face and neck, &c. And has performed more cures in the above complaint than all the other medicines ever before made public.

From Dr. Weatherburn, Wythe county, Virginia.

GENTLEMEN,

I purchaſed at your ſhop the preparations you call Hamilton's Eſſence, or Extract of Muſtard, which I believe has perfectly removed a chronic rheumatiſm (of that kind named ſciatica, or of the hip joint) under which I had labored for a long time, and which had baffled every article in the Materia Medica; and every mode of treatment received into practice for the cure of this obſtinate diſeaſe. If you think this letter uſeful you are at liberty to make it public.

Yours, &c.

W. WEATHERBURN.

John Hoover, rope maker, South Second ſtreet, between Mary and Chriſtian ſtreets, Philadelphia, voluntarily maketh oath as follows, namely,

That his wife, Mary Hoover, was ſo ſeverely afflicted with a violent rheumatiſm, very dangerouſly ſituated the conſequence of a ſevere cold after lying in, as to be confined to her bed for ſeveral weeks, and was at length reduced to the melancholy apprehenſion of remaining a cripple for life, notwithſtanding the moſt reſpectable medical advice was followed, and every probable remedy attempted: when ſeeing ſeveral caſes of cures performed by Hamilon's Eſſence and Extract of Muſtard, they were procured from Mr. Birch, No. 17, South Second ſtreet. The firſt application enabled her to walk acroſs the room, and the uſe of one bottle reſtored her to her uſual ſtate of health and ſtrength.

JOHN HOOVER.

Sworn and ſubſcribed before

EBENEZER FERGUSON, Eſq

One of the juſtices of the peace for Philadelphia county.

HAMILTON'S *WORM DESROYING LOZENGES,*

Which have within four years paſt cured upwards of one hundred and twenty thouſand perſons of both ſexes, of every age, and in every ſituation, of various dangerous complaints ariſing from worms, and from obſtructions or foulneſs in the ſtomach and bowels.

☞ This medicine bears no analogy whatever of ſimilar title, ſo commonly complained of as operating with violence, on the contrary, a particular excellence of this and medy is its being ſuited to every age and conſtitution & contains nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and is ſo mild in its operation that it cannot injure the moſt delicate pregnant lady, or the tendereſt infant of a week old ſhould no worms exiſt in the body, but will, without pain or griping, cleanſe the ſtomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offenſive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal diſorders. They are particularly efficacious in carrying off all groſs humors and corruptions; feveriſh and billious complaints, and the ſafeſt and mildeſt purgative that can be uſed on the occaſion.

Deſcription of Worms, and the ſymptoms by which they are known.

Worms which infeſt the human body, are chiefly of four kinds, viz. the Teres or large round worm, the Aſcaidres, or ſmall maw worm, the Cucurbitina, or ſhort flat, white worm, and laſtly, the Tænia or tape worm ſo called from its reſemblance to tape; this is often many yards long, and is full of joints—It is moſt hurtful and moſt difficult to cure.

Among the ſymptoms attending worms, are diſagreeable breath, eſpecially in the morning—Bad and corrupted gums—Itching in the noſe and about the ſeat—Convulſions and epileptic fits, and ſometimes privation of ſpeech—Starting and grinding of the teeth in ſleep—Irregular appetite, ſometimes loathing food, and ſometimes voracious—Purging, with ſlimy and fetid ſtools—Vomiting—Large and hard belly—Pain and ſickneſs at the ſtomach—Pains in the head and thighs, with lowneſs of ſpirits—Slow fever, with ſmall and irregular pulſe—A dry cough—Exceſſive thirſt—Sometime pale and unhealthy countenance, and ſometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Perſons afflicted with any of the above ſymptoms ſhould have immediate recourſe to Hamilton's worm deſtroying lozenges, which have been conſtantly attended with ſucceſs in all complaints ſimilar to thoſe above deſcribed.

A doſe of this medicine given occaſionaly during the warm ſeaſon will effectually prevent the vomiting and purging of children, a dreadful diſorder which annually deſtroys thouſands of the infant part of our cities. It is likewiſe the mildeſt and moſt certain remedy known and has reſtored to health and ſtrength a great number when in advanced ſtages of this fatal complaint. Particular and plain inſtructions are given for every part of the neceſſary treatment in ſuch caſes.

Children generally take this medicine with eagerneſs, having a pleaſing appearance, and an agreeable taſte.

CASES OF CURES— By Hamilton's *WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,*

(Selected from thouſands) the authenticity of which any perſon may aſcertain either by letter or perſonal application.

TAPE WORM.

Mr. SAMUEL FULLER, Inn keeper, on the Harford road, ten miles from Baltimore, began about twenty months ago to be grievouſly afflicted with a tape worm, which increaſed faſt in ſize and ſtrength, ſo as to excite the moſt horrid ſenſations by his writhing motions and intolerable pains, reſembling the gnawing and tearing of his bowels, which deprived him of his neceſſary ſleep, and cauſed ſuch dreadful apprehenſions as cannot be conceived but by one in a ſimilar ſituation—his appetite waſted rapidly, and with that his ſtrength, ſo that he was unable to attend to any buſineſs—when he heard of ſome excellent cures performed by Hamilton's worm lozenges, he took a large doſe, which brought away about FOUR YARDS of the worm (now in the poſſeſſion of Lee, & co.) but a renewal of his pains ſoon convinced him that this monſtrous reptile had recovred its firſt vigor—Application was made to Lee & Co for more of their medicine, with their advice, from which reſulted the total expulſion of his formidable enemy, in ſeveral pieces, which he ſuppoſed to be SIX or EIGHT YARDS more. A few months have ſince elapſed and Mr. Fuller is now in perfect health. The above facts are well known to a numerous circle of his neighbors, and himſelf will gratify any who may wiſh to make further inquiries on the ſubject. Although Hamilton's worm lozenges produce ſuch powerful effects, when neceſſary, yet they are perfectly innocent and mild in their operation on the human body, even taken in large doſes, as Mr. Fuller will teſtify—their particular mildneſs is abundantly evident in innumerable cures of infants.

Communicated by Dr. John Spangler, York town, Pennſylvania.

Letter from the reverend Mr. JOHN MOLTHER miniſter of the Moravian church, in York-town.

York, January 4th, 1802.

DEAR SIR,

Dr. Hamilton's lozenges have been recommended to me as a very adequate means for the cure of children afflicted with worms, I procured a box for the uſe of my family, to try whether by means of this medicine I might be enabled to gain a point, which, to accompliſh, different other means had proved abortive. My eldeſt boy had a very ſickly appearance, was very reſtleſs at night, grew leaner from time to time; in ſhort, he ſeemed to be in a precarious ſtate of health, which would yield to none of the medicines adminiſtered, until I gave him two doſes of lozenges, agreeably to the directions, which carried off a ſubſtance to all appearance a mere mucus but upon cloſe inſpection quite reveled with very ſmall living animals. Not one of that ſort of worms which uſually afflict children came from him. Since that period he grew remarkably better in health, and though lean, has got a freſh and lively complexion. Upon different occaſions I have uſed this medicine as a purging ſubſtitute, and found it to anſwer exceedingly well, without bringing on belly ache, or any other diſagreeable ſenſations, ſo often occaſioned by purging medicines. Upon the which I judge this medicine to be, beſides its main object, one of the moſt ſalutary means for reſtoring loſt appetite, and promoting a proper ſtate of digeſtion, by carrying off that billious ſubſtance, which engenders ſo much indiſpoſition both among children and adults.

I am, Sir, your moſt obedient ſervant,

JOHN MOLTHER.

Dr. Hahn's true and genuine German Corn Plaiſter.

An infalliable remedy for corns, ſpeedily removing them root and branch, without giving pain.

The genuine Perſian Lotion,

So celebrated among the faſhionable throughout Europe, as an invaluable coſmetic perfectly innocent and ſafe, free from corroſive and repellent minerals (the baſis of other lotions) and of unparalelled efficacy in preventing and removing blemiſhes in the face and ſkin of every kind, partticularly freckles, pimples, inflammatory redneſs, ſcurfs, tetters, rings worms, ſun burns, prickley heat, &c.

The Perſian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding that natural, inſenſible perſpiration which is eſſential to health. Yet its ſalutary effects are ſpeedy and permanent, rendering the ſkin delicately ſoft and clear, improving the complexion, and reſtoring the bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and an handſome one more ſo.

The Reſtorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

This excellent preparation comforts & ſtrengthens the gums, preſerves the enamel from decay, and cleanſes and whitens the teeth, by abſorbing all that acrimonious ſlime and foulneſs, which ſuffered to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

Dr. Hahn's genuine Eye-Water.

A ſovereign remedy for all diſeaſes of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakneſs or of accident, defluctions of rheum, dullneſs, itching and films on the eyes, never failing to cure thoſe maladies which frequently ſucceed the ſmall pox, meaſles and fevers, and wonderfully ſtrengthening a weak ſight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, when nearly deprived of ſight.

Tooth Aché Drops.

The only remedy yet diſcovered which gives immediate and laſting relief in the moſt ſevere inſtances.

The ſovereign Ointment for the Itch.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application, and may be uſed with perfect ſafety on pregnant women or on infants a week old, containing not a particle of mercury, or any other dangerous ingredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting ſmell, which attends the application of other remedies.

The Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of head ache.

Indian Vegetable Specifico.

A ſafe and ſpeedy remedy for the venerial diſeaſe.

"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers,

IS RECOMMENDED

Dr. Hahn's Anti-Billious Pills.

The operation of theſe pills is perfectly mild, ſo as to be uſed with ſafety by perſons in every ſituation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off ſuperfluous bile, and prevent its morbid ſecretions; to reſtore and amend the appetite: to procure a free perſpiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often attended with fatal conſequences; a doſe never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its firſt appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual coſtiveneſs; ſickneſs at the ſtomach, and ſevere head ache; and ought to be taken by all perſons on a change of climate.

☞ Sold likewiſe by S. Pleaſants, Richmond; Roſs and Douglaſs, Peterſburg; T. Green, Frederickſburgh; G. Purdie, Smithfield; M. Jones, Suffolk; Dr. Miller, Wincheſter; R. Greenhow, Williamſburgh; and J. Shaw, Leeſburg.

September 4. 1sw

Muſical Inſtrument & Cabinet MANUFACTORY,

In Prince, near Water ſtreet, ALEXANDRIA,

BY JOHN SELLERS;

WHO begs leave to inform the ladies and gentlemen of Alexandria and the adjacent towns and country, that he builds and repairs church, chamber, and barrel Organs; alſo makes and repairs Harpſichords, Piano Fortes organized and plain, and has on hand, for ſale Violins, Flutes, Fifes, Reeds, Strings, &c. an aſſortment of Muſic, conſiſting of Songs, Sonates, Duets, inſtructions for the different inſtruments. He alſo offers his ſervices for tuning the above inſtruments on reaſonable terms. Any orders left at the above place will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

☞ A ſteady Cabinet Maker, being a good workman, will meet with encouragement by applying at the above place.

May 6. 83t-.1aw

This is to give Notice,

THAT the ſubſcriber, of Charles county, in the ſtate of Maryland, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Alexandria county, in the diſtrict of Columbia, letters of adminiſtration on the perſonal eſtate of *Enoch Magruder Lyles*, late of the county laſt aforeſaid, deceaſed, with a copy of the deceaſed's will annexed: all perſons having claims againſt the ſaid deceaſed, are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof, to the ſubſcriber, on or before the 5th day of March next, otherwiſe they may by law be excluded from all benefit of the ſaid eſtate. Given under my hand this 5th day of September, 1805.

William H. Lyles, *Adm'r.*

N. B. All perſons indebted to the ſaid eſtate are requeſted to make immediate payment to the adminiſtrator.

September 5. 2aw2m

☞ The higheſt price given for clean Linen Rags, by the Printer of this paper.

THE STAGES

Will run between ALEXANDRIA and FREDERICKSBURG on *Sundays*, until the Sunday after the ſeſſion of Congreſs inclusive.

THE PROPRIETORS.

October 23. d6t

TO RENT,

The Dwelling HOUSE at preſent occupied by William Sanford—The houſe is commodious and handſomely ſituated, with every neceſſary out houſe, and has a handſome garden in high cultivation. Apply to

Mr. Thomas Preſton, or
Thomas Sanford.

October 23. d6t-es

NOTICE.

THE ſubſcriber, expecting to be abſent for ſome time, requeſts thoſe to whom he is indebted, to preſent their accounts for payment; and he begs leave to inform thoſe who are indebted to him, that he will be under the neceſſity of calling upon them for ſettlement in a few days.

JAMES M'GUIRE.

October 25. d3t

TWENTY DOLLARS *Reward.*

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, a light colored *Mulatto Man*, named *WILLIAM*, with long black hair diſpoſed to curl; of neat active make, about 5 feet 8 inches high, plauſible manners, ſmall mouth, wanting teeth in the upper jaw in front, paſſionate temper when unreſtrained, and impatient with horſes, the care of which he has been accuſtomed to, as alſo to ſavern waiting and farming. His wife lives near the French academy, Baltimore, with a carpenter named *Joſeph Thompſon*, and his mother with a certain *Caleb Owens*, farmer, near Baltimore, from whom he was purchaſed. The above reward will be paid upon ſaid ſlave being lodged in any jail ſo that the ſubſcriber may get him again. The above ſlave is 24 years old.

Samuel De Butts.

Mount-Welby, Maryland, oppoſite to Alexandria, October 22. } dtf

N. B. He was ſeen in Alexandria on Friday laſt the 18th inſtant. Maſters of veſſels are cautioned againſt receiving or harboring him.

S. D. B.

To Proprietors of Land in Tenneſſee and Kentucky:

THE ſubſcriber will, about the firſt of January next, ſet out for Naſhville, in the ſtate of Tenneſſee, where he intends to reſide and to engage in the practice of the law. Perſons holding lands or having buſineſs of any kind to tranſact, either in Tenneſſee or Kentucky, are informed that he will undertake to viſit lands in either of theſe ſtates, to aſcertain their quality and value, to have the taxes on them regularly paid, and to execute any ſort of agency which will not require an abſence of more than three or four weeks from the place of his reſidence. Thoſe who think proper to employ him may rely upon his paying a diligent attention to the buſineſs committed to his care. Letters addreſſed to him in Frederickſburg, will be duly attended to, or he may be ſeen at General *Minor's* office until the 15th of December next.

HENRY MINOR.

Frederickſburg, Oct. 13. (22) law4w

A Sale of Land by Auction.

DESIROUS of paying ſome debts which the ſhortneſs of my crops the laſt and preſent year has prevented me from doing, I will ſell, at public auction, on the third MONDAY in next month, at Fairfax Court-Houſe, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a TRACT of LAND in Prince-William, laying on Bull Run, near its confluence with Occoquan; contains, by patent, 260 acres.

The terms of ſale will be—One-half the money in hand, when a deed with a general warranty to the purchaſer will be made—the other half in a year on bond with intereſt from its date. As a ſecurity for the laſt payment a mortgage on the land will be required. Such as incline to purchaſe will, no doubt, view the land, which will be ſhewn by a Mr. *Thomas* and *Jeſſe Woodyard* and a Mr. *Stuart*, who are tenants on the premiſes.

T. BLACKBURN.

Rippon-Lodge, October 9. 12awtdf

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of truſt from *James Davidſon* to the ſubſcriber, for ſecuring the payment of thirteen hundred dollars to *Joſeph Thomas* and *Joſiah Faxon*, will be expoſed to PUBLIC SALE, to the higheſt bidder, for ready money on the premiſes, on WEDNESDAY the 18th of November next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, a HOUSE and LOT, on Prince-ſtreet, between Water and Fairfax ſtreets, lately occupied by the ſaid James Davidſon as a tavern. The houſe is large and commodious, and is in a part of the town well calculated for buſineſs of any kind—and the ſale will poſitively take place.

G. Deneale, *Truſtee.*

October 24. 1aw3w

PRINTED DAILY, BY
S. SNOWDEN.